Beimbursement of New York City's War Expenses.

Speech of Senator Bayard on the Test Oath Question.

Debate on the Whiskey Tax in

resion on the Interpretation of the Confiscation Act.

POINTMENTS CONFIRMED BY THE SEVATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1864. OF NEW YORK CITY POR WAR EXry of the Treasury, out of any money

rized agents, the cost, charges and expenses properlurred by the Corporation of the said city for enrolling esting, supplying, arming and equipping the troops sped in adding to suppress the present insurrection at the United States, to be softled upon proper here to be filed and passed upon by the proper acofficer of the Treasury

LAND BELD RESPONSIBLE FOR RESEL PIRACIRS. October last, as appears from the published desce says:—"The United States do insist, and same to meist, that the Pritish government is ostble for the damages which the peaceful officers of the United States sustain by the of the Alabama, that vessel having been assed out in British waters. The Su the clatter which he new has in his bands."

CONIC DALING SOLD SPECULATIONS.

Sestion of controlling speculation in gold promises

woublecome to the Finance Committee of beth

It is conceded that Senator Jun Lane's bill will a law. It would be werse than unclear if it a law. It a spdess tool that Mr. Stebbins, of New its prepared to submit to the House Committee of and Mana-quite a different bill; but, like the other, pee to very serious objections, and doubts are end. If it will prove smuch more effectual. Many sers of Congress favor the proposition to make obtains in gold a source of revenue, by taxing and also imposing a morthly tox upon gold boarded the Managana and also imposing a morthly tox upon gold boarded. THE READMISSION OF ARKANSAS.

their reception. They are in con with some of the leading members d are to have another interview at the White

been but also by a portion of the republicans ned for some days yet, many me usion of the speech of Mr. Boutwell, of Massachu-ming the right of Congress, under the country-conficate the for as well as the life estate of THE DEBATE ON THE REVENUE BILL.

on of that section of the Revenue bill relating to because of that section of the sevenue bill relating to be tax apan whickey. At one time the debate threat-and to become personal, but finally, through the good atured efforts of Mr. Stevens, was brought within pro-limits. No definite action was taken upon the section; the preliminary votes in the Committee of the Who reasion being that at any rate stock in the bands of dis-liers on which the present tax has been paid will not be shjected to additional impost. Action on the bill will obably be reached within a few days.

THE DEBATE ON THE SENATE TEST CATH of to-merrow at one o'clock, and will be continued til a late bour. Sepator Collamer will reply at length to the speech of Mr. Bayard, after which it is understood that Mr. Sommer and others will participate in the dis-

The Naval bill, as reported to-day from the Committee tions of the may proper about \$97,000,000 in addition to the wear appropriations for the several bureaus of the department, and for navy yards, docks and miscellacons expenditures. The pay of officers, seamen and enmairs \$20,800,000; for armor plated vessels \$3,600,000 ent \$3,000,000; provisions \$6,416,000; construction of repairs of machinery \$28,312,000, surgeons' appli and supplies \$126,000.

A BILL RELATIVE TO NEW YORK COURTS. The shill of Scintor Morgan, of New York, presented day, to facilitate proceedings in admiralty and other dicial proceedings on the part of New York, conemplates the reparation of Rings, Queens, substa-ichmend counties, and constitute a reparate district. the separation of Kings, Queens, Suffolk and called the Eastern District of New York. The effect of New York, and appeals and write of error may be District of New York, the Eastern to have concurrent jurisdiction with the Southern District Court over the ures made aberein. The salaries of the judges of the tern and Southern District Courts are fixed at \$6,000. Cases of prices shall have preference over other causes upon tany calendar of the court; a term of the court to be held on the first Wednesday of every mouth.

The President:—
Assis C, Gunn, of California, so be Collector of Customs for the District of Fuget Sound, Territory of Washington.
Alaska James, Collector of Customs for the District of the Associaco.
Sabastian S. Marbin, Cellector of Customs for the District of Waldoboro', Mc.
William E. Woodhouse, Surveyor of Customs for the oost of Haws de Grace, Malpjand.
B. M. Miller, Appraiser of Merchandine for the post of as Francisco.

rice G. Parsons, of Marne, Consul for the Island of aburne, Jr., Collector of Customs for the Dist and and Falmouth, No. temesby and James W. Dennis, Third Licu-terense cutter service.

SUPPLIES BENT TO THE DESTITUTE VIRGINIANS. e first consignment of supplies, under the recent regulations for furnishing them to the destitute citizens of Tirginia within and near our lines, was sent out yesbecause. It is understood that it is proposed to allow the
competition of such supplies to citizens as far out as Harwood Church, which is some distance beyond our lines,
on condition that guarantee is given that they shall not
be interfered with by guerillas and bushwbackers. This

tary lines, and whose heads are in the rebel army, is reed with much distrust, and certainly, unless very fully guarded, opens the way to rendering material and comfort to the enemy under the guise of relieving

AN EDITOR IN DIFFICULTY.

The recent exposure of the programme of the future operations of the Army of the Potomac, in a letter from this city, published in the New York Fines, has occasiened much excitement among the military authorities, and it is said that an order has been issued for the arrest and incarceration in Fort Lafayette of Mr. Swinton, one

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BUILDER Major General Butler arrived here to-day, on busing EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS OF THE INVALID CORPS

An examining board has been appointed to examine all efficers now in the Invalid corps, with special reference to morality, officer-like conduct, and service in the field Those who may prove deficient in tactics will be afforded an opportunity to prepare themselves for another examination at a future period. It is the design of the War Department to admit none to the corps who have not punded in action, and it is probable that those now suffering from disability arising from other cause will be transferred back to their regiments for discharge thereby rendering the organization strictly one of honor for meritorious conduct in battle. The fellowing officers constitute the court:—Colonel Wisewell, Colonel Rush. Colonel Sewell, Colonel Morgan, Colonel Stevens, Colonel Sweet, Colonel Provest, Lieutenant Morries, recorder.

President Lincoln has sent a letter of thanks to the eighty-five years of age, for knitting a great number of strckings for the soldiers, and also thanking the young adies of that city for feeding the large number of t

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jap. 19, 1864. PLANES TO GENERAL THOMAS AND HIS COMMAND.

Mr. Nassan, (opp.), of Oregor, from the Military Com-mittee, reported favorably on the joint resolution express-ng the thanks of Congress to General George C. Thomas and the officers and men of his command for their ser-

menene, (rep), of Mo., reported a bill from the me Committee empowering the Secretary of the cry to mercase the compensation of such inspectors toms as are catified to increased pay, not exceeding

Mr. Sumner, (rop.), of Mass., presented a bill fo tion of the Peruvian cisimants, appropriating about

the Courts of New York, and for other purposes. Referred to the Judiciary C immistee.

The Scale proceeded to the consideration of the role requiring an additional cold from Senators.

Mr. BAYARO, (opp.) of Del. addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the measure. As he was the only Senator who had not taken the each prescribed by the resolution, he presumed that, it was intended to operate personally on him, notwithstanding he had performed the functions of a Senator close the adoption of the rule, and that other Senators bad been allowed to do so without having the additional outh administered to them. The Senate was the only body to judge of the qualifications of its own members under the construction, and as judicial act of effect house was valid to expel a member, who had the qualifications prescribed by the constitution. The act of 1862 was repugaant to several provisions of the constitution, it prescribed a new earth for a legislator previous to entering on his duties. The federal government was one of specially delegated and cautherated powers, and the Senate could not carcuse powers not delegated by the States to it under the constitution. The sansitions prescribed the form of the call which representatives about the support that Congress might prescribe, though he preferred the imple form of the constitution, the though the second onth prescribed nothing pocessary for the due qualification of Senators not contained in the old oath. As to form of the constitution. He thought the sec-ond cath prescribed nothing necessary for the due quali-fication of Senators not contained in the old cath. As to the clause referring to mental reservations, an act for perjury would hold against a Sedator or other person helding such. This cath was a variation from the oath the clause referring to mental reservations, an act for periory would note against a Sedator or other person holding such. This cash was a variation from the oath required in the law of 1790, as it was retrospective in its cheracter. The constitutional cath appealed to the conscience alone. The precedent set in the establishment of this rule would be pregnant of evil. It would require a purgation of all offences against the laws. The power here proposed would be unfamilted and extend to all offences. It might require a representative to support the acts of the Executive or Congress. Though he believed it to be diametrically opposed to the spirit and lester of the constitution, he objected to the rule, not so much for the object it sought to effect, but for the exercise of the unlimited power it conferred. One precedent would be followed by another, until anarchy enned and a free government would be followed by an unlimited despotism. To show that there was no parallel to the proposed legislation to be found in any of the English courts, he quoted from various English authorities. He hoped the guarantees of the constitution would not be idly fristered away and the only barriers against the approach of despotic power abandoned. This law would inflict a punishment upon him as a consequence of his nience. It would seek to ascertain facts in a manner unknown to the common law and constitution, by a forced confession of guilt. This fruie was contrary to the spirit and letter of the constitution, and held a man guilty for refusing to answer an indictment for capital crime framed in a manner not authorized by that instrument. Mr. Bayard proceeded, in an elaborate arguments, to controvert the proposition of Mr. Trumbur that a member of Congress was a civil officer. In conclusion, he said his understanding of the word loyalty was a stead as adherence to the organic law as defined in the constitution, and an ardent support of the great quarantees for the maintenance of the principles of civil and religious liberty which i

House of Representatives.

THE REMOVAL OF DR. WHITERULL. On motion of Mr. Own, (rep.) of Ind., a select con tee was ordered to be appointed to inquire into the facts attending the removal of Dr. Wetberill, the chemist of an improvement in gunpowder, the President appointe Dr. Wetherill for one month. Not having concluded his investigation at the termination of that time it was extended. On reporting the results he found he was dis-charged. Mr. Wetherill is purely a scientific man, and

has never received one cent for his services. THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONFECATION ACT.

The House resumed the consideration of the joint recolution amendatory of the Confecation act.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of lows, expressed his anxiety to get a vote to-morrow; as no other tyports can be made from the committees until this respiration is out of the

get a vote to-merrow, as no other apports can be made from the committees until this resplution is out of the way.

Mr. Cox. (opp.) of Obio, said at least a dozen gentlemen on the opposition side desired to speat. They should have an opportunity to discuss the measure.

Mr. Sirwars, (rep.) of Pa., regarded that he and others would vote against the resolution in its present form without amendment. It was worft that he original bill. Mr. Wilson said if the gentleman and his friends were determined to defeat the resolution, the responsibility would rest on them.

Mr. Blust, (opp.) of Obio, expressed his views on the subject of confication, entering the all argument to show that while the constitution authorized the decaration of the punjahment of treason, and legislation against the life of the guilty, and the forfeiture of existe, it did not justify forfeiture beyond the life of the party. He was constrained to believe that what is claimed to be an improved interpretation of the constitution is but a wandering from common sense, which ishould govern legislative proceedings. A new method of doing a forbidden thing did not help the dilemma.

Mr. Straws, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending with June, 1568.

The Will was made theoroter of the day for Thursday.

Mr. Boorwert, (rep.) of Mass, in his argument, said the majority pere, and in the country, will execute justice with the distribute mean. He understood the resolution cours the House is the consisting to the framers of which is on their in the original provide to the punishment of tree. While the limits of the consisting ton the framers of which is on their the chall provide for the punishment of tree, with the limits of the consisting the framers of which is on the first of the consisting the framers of which is on the first of the consisting the framers of which is on the limits of the consisting the framers of which is on the limits of the consisting the formulation of tree, o

The House west into Committee of the Whole ex the state of the Union on the bill amendatory of the excuss law.

Mr. Loveloy, (rep.) of ill., effered an amendment changing the tax new proposed on spirits frem sixty coule to one dollar, and argued that the tax should be permanent, in order to prevent speculation.

Mr. Ferranento Woop, (opp.) of N. Y., replied, assuming that when peace and harmony shall be restored the excise tax will cease. The amendment of the gentleman was based on the argument that the war will be of long duration. If the policy of the administration was to be carried out, the gentleman might well commerce legislation for a long war: for if the robel government had had control of the action of the administration is could not better have aided the rebel cause than gentlemen here were now doing. He opposed the amendment.

Mr. Grinnent, (rep.) of lows, moved to tax spirits one dollar and twenty cents. He said whiskey, for drinking purposes, was visious and mneceesary. He could conceive why the gentleman from New York (Mr. Wood) should oppose the increase; for it had been said, "The gregations are the nurseries of democracy." The verdict of the people was against the gentleman; for we have a President who proposes to give freedom to the country by putting down the rebellion, by reducing the consumption of the dammable staff and keeping it away from the army. Be believed the war would scoper be brought to a close.

Mr. Crawnen, (opp.) of N. Y., said that when the geo-

army. He believed the war would scoper be brought to a close.

Mr. Chanken, (opp) of N. Y., said that when the gentleman expressed his desire for a sober army he perhaps alluded to Chancellorsville. The history of generals intoxicated is a curse to the country. Fanaticism would deprive the poor man of a simple necessity of life. He briefly argued against the imposition of heavier burdens.

Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., said if the rebels did not receive encouragement from gentlemen on this floor way would before one year crosh out the rebellion. He desired, as had been remarked, that gunt want and poverty stalk our streets, and asserted that our country never enjoyed greater prosperity than now. He, for nine years, had presided over a court having cruninal jurise diction, and if it had not been for the corner greceries—the schoolbouses of modern democracy—his judicial duties would have been reduced eight or nine tentle.

Mr. Chanken asked whether the gentleman was not elected by democratis?

delected by democrats?

Mr. Kriller replied that he, being too pure for their moreoses, the democrats remed to take him up: but the people did, and elected him by a vote which no other local officer ever received in the city and county of Phila-

Mr. RANDALI, (Opp.) of Pa., asked Mr. Kelley whether he did not pleeke himsolf to ablide by the Democratic Convention, and then repudiate its action?

Mr. RELEX would refer his colleague to the Fourth ward groceries. In the course of his remarks he said in laying taxation he would, while raising the tax on bad whinkey, also increase the price on wines and brandles.

Mr. STRYKES, (rep.) of Pa., opposed the reading amendments. Instead of increasing they would decrease the revenue, and to that extent deprive the government of the means of supporting the poblic burdens. In his younger days, as a member of the fegislature, he had seen that stringent laws to suppress intemperance had alled of their purpose, and the most effective means of reform was moral sussion.

An amendment was offered, making the tax on spirits fifty cents per gallon. Rejected.

Mr. Mossiii, rep.) of Vi., said the sixty cents per gallon proposed by the Committee of Ways and steam would yield more revenue than an enlargement of the

Jion proposed by the Committee of Ways and neutrould yield more revenue than an enlargement of the x. Sixty cents was the utmost verge of tax spirits ax. Sixty cents was the utmost verge of tax spirits ould bear as a revenue measure. Without coming to any concusion on the subject the

Supreme Court of the United States.

MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1864.—No. 53. Charles F. Eames,
plaintiff in error, vs. Benjamin D. God'tey. In error to
the Circuit Court or the libited States for the District of
Messachusetts. Mr. Justice Pavis delivered the opinion

verdict.

No. 210. The State of Minnesota, plaintiff in error, ve. George W. Batchelder. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota. Mr. Justice Nelson disvered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding the cause, for further proceedings to be had therein in conformity to the opinion of this Court.

No. 103, Edward W. Dunham, appellant, ve. the Cincuit, Pennsylvania and Chicage Raifrond Company of al. The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Otto for the appellant.

United States Court of Claims.

Monnay, Jan. 18, 1864.—In the case of Wm. H. Roynoids et al. vs. The United States, Chief Justice Casey announced the opinion of the Court, gustaining the demurrer
and ordering the claimants to amend their polition within

in the case of Daniel D. Sines, Chief Justice Casey an-nounced the opinion of the Court, sustaining the demorrer and ordering the dismissal of so much of said petition as

FEARFUL RAILROAD CATASTROPHES.

A Snowed-up Train Run Into-Cars on Fire-Five Persons Killed and Many Mangled, &c.

The night express train West, from Banalo, stuck in the snow three miles East of Paynesville, and was run into by the accommodation train. Four cars were carned five persons were killed, and a number were injured. The cause of the disaster was as follows:-Two me train. The collision occurred while one of them was relieving the other, who had nearly perished from the

Among the killed, is Henry Coffin, of New York. The

The wonnded are:-Dr. McCabe, of Canton, Ohio; J. B Stearns: James Gill, of Syracuse; W. F. Enders, of St Catherine Post, of McConnelsville, Ohio; John Gurley, of Claysville, Pa.; B. Curran, of Dunkirk, and a number thers whose names have not yet been reported. Superintendent Nottingham, with a relief train from

Cleveland, has reached the spot. The wounded are being

Terrible Accident on the Hannibal Road. THE TRAIN THROWN OFF THE TRACK NEAR STEW

Terrible Accident on the Hamsbal Road. THE TBAIR THROWN OFF THE TRACK NEARS STEW-ARTSVILLE.

(From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, Jan. 18.]

The express train which left this city resterday morning at daylight met with a terrible accident when within a quarter of a mile of Stewartsville. A broken rail threw the two passenger coactas and the mail and baggage cars clear off the track, causing one of the most complete wreaks ever witnessed on the road. The roof of the hind coach was taken off with the rapidity of lightning; the sides of the car shivered into spinsters, and the next car was thrown down a steep embankment, failing on the roof. There were nearly three hundred passengers on board, including a dozen members of the General Acsembly, who have been in the city for the past two weeks, awaiting the opening of the road. The members were in the mail car, and were buried beneath a mountain of mail sacks. Nazivy all of them were more or less injured, as, indeed, were four-little of the passengers on the train. Col Severance was soverely cut and bruised about the face and head, and bigd prousely, but soon recovered, and assisted in extricating some of his brother legislators. Major Blittinger was under a ton of mail matter, but, through the active exerteens of Resars Mosec, Everance and others, was handed out considerably injured in the breast and shoulders, and well high smothers. At the time of the societen the train was running at a speed of only eight miles an hour, and no blame can be stached to the sugineer or conductor. There being a slight curve in the road, and the rails, full of frost, were almost as brittle as glass, and the great weight coming upon the iron snapped it in twain.

Fifteen or twenty rebels attacked the pickets at Fint Bill this morning, but were driven off by a volley from A few guerillan baye appeared, both last night and to night, in the vicinity of our lines. Parties have been

sent to try and pick them up. Five Persons Burned To Death.

Birrato, Jan. 19, 1

analy in the outskiet of the city was destroyed by the city was destro ARRIVAL OF THE MORNING STAB.

Interesting News from Havana, New Orleans and Texas.

Arrival of Blockade Runners at Havana.

Occupation of Indianola, Texas, by Our Troops.

IMPORTANT DESPATCHES FROM GEN. BANKS.

aship Morning Star, Captain J. M. Courte From New Orleans 12th inet., via Havana the 15th inst. arrived at this port this morning. She has experience very heavy weather on the passage.

The Morning Star was detained at New Orleans three lays by order of Major General Fanks, in order that he night transmit important despatches to Washington. be was detained at the mouth of the Mississippi river sixteen bours in consequence of a dense fog. She left the Southwest Pass at eight o'clock on the morning of the lath inst, and arrived at Haveta on the 16th and left on the name day for New York.

The Morning Star passed in the Mississippi river, ound up, brig Fanny Foulks, at Southwest Pass ships

Outside the bar, Dutted States steam frigate Colorado t anchor also the back Warren Hallett, from Boston, and the brig Faustina, from I biladelphia.

ather in New Orleans for several days prior to the departure of the hierning Star had been exceedingly cold and wet; the trees in the city were crystalized with co for nearly a week. Heavy fronts are reported to the vicinity of the city and on the coast, and it is thought the orange trees and roteon cane had suffered severely, if they are not collectly destroyed. The weather has been der in Louisiana during be past month than it has been Loft at Havana steamships Fagle and Corsica

York next day.

The blockade runner Isabel arrived at Hayana on the 5th lost. She run the blockade at Mobile, and had a cargo of four hundred and eighty bales of cotton and hrew everboard one bundred and twenty four bales off Tortugne in a gale of wind.

The blockade runner schooner Union, with a cargo of cotton from the coast of Florida, also arrived at Havana on the 14th met. She was chased by the United States gunboat De Soto. The latter yersel was at Havana when the Morning Star left.

It was reported at Havana that the steamship Harried lane, fermerly United States gunboat of that name, had cen fitted up at Galvesion, Texas, for bloakade running purposes, and was expected at Havana shortly with tall carge of cotton.

The recem propeller Reston, captured by rebels under him take at Pilot Town, a point on the Mississippi, six or sight months ago, and laken to Mobile, has been made into aganboat by adding liftyffeet to her length, and otherwise improved. The rebel agents at Havana were indiscreet enough to admit that the would soon be ready to run the blockade and make an attempt to capture nome of the New Orleans mail steamstips.

Mr. C. H. Farrell is bearer of despatches from Major

eneral banks to Washington.
We are again indebted to Purser Fuller, of steamship rning Star, for favors received. -

The following is a list of the passengers by the stea

Ship Morning Star:—

Jas A Raynor and lady, Mr Johnson and Jady, Mrs Capl
Coortneay, Miss Cuurtneav, J. J. Nichie and daughter, A
English, G. G. Walker, W. B. Steward, M. Guanda, Capitalo
J. D. De Kussey, C. Cark, Samuel Norrie, E. Hale,
H. Bordenleim, W. B. Steward, M. Guanda, Capitalo
H. Bordenleim, W. B. Steward, M. Gurie, B. Hale,
Robert Steyart, Henry Appleton, W. R. Sterwood,
Nichard Hall, M. Barnett, D. Gaudebeau, C. Larard, J. Tarre,
D. Hall, Z. S. Doone, Lient, A. Lee, F. R. Van
Deller, B. Eckar, J. Thorodae and linking, L. Ruche,
P. Hogden, B. Eckar, J. Thorodae and linking, L. Ruche,
D. Holden, B. Eckar, J. Thorodae and linking, L. Ruche,
D. Holden, M. Carellon, M. C. Larard, J. Tarre,
J. M. Martin, M. Taray, R. Farre, M. Miloda, Capit
Leopard, Lieut Abbott and servant, Gen Berge and Servant,
Chas Oakford and servant, J. Walker, B. C. Clemons, W.
Davis, J. Slytester, B. Finke, wife and child, Miss S. Parrish, E. Causse, M. Williams, C. Robert, Jr; Capit W. R. Mayo,
E. R. Croft, Capit Michell and servant, M. H. Church, W. R.
Broonell, M. Josephin and child, A. Voyet—and 40 in the
sterance.

MATAGORDA ISLAND, Texas, Dec. 30, 1863.

General Pitz Henry Warren Occupies Indianola-Expedi tion to Lavaca and Vicinity-A Reconneissance and Expected Capture of a Small Porce of our Mon-Their Sate Return-Magrader's Doings-Precisions Abund Owners-The General Appearance of the Coast-Mola gorda and Lucaca Bayt-Climate-"Northers" Health-Scarcity of Fresh Water and Fuel on the Islands-Generals Washburne and Dana-Veteran Ser-

Bryndier General Fitz Henry Warren occupied this p ace several days since with his command. There was no opposition made to our troops, and quiet possession was taken. It will be remembered that a short time since the General conducted a recomposenace in this vicinity and landed here, with an eccorl, to demand the surrender of the town. At first some hesitation was felt by the inhabitants; but after being entightened as to the discipline and purpose of our army not to destroy, as proclaimed by Magruder, but to build up-to reconstruct society and the gov ernment—they became more tractable, and a good feeling was engendered. This time of our visit to force we were received with some signs of satisfaction on the part of the people. The occupation was undoubtedly more a matter of change and convenience than sure military utility.
Indiancla is a town of several thousand inhabitants,

situated at the entrance to Lavaca Ray. Before the rebel lien it was a town of much trade, and was the terminus cf the New Orleans, Galveston and indiancia steamship route. It was one of the most important towns in Iexas for the shipment of stock, and secured the business of an extensive and well sottled vicinity, even from the interior merchants came to purchase their supply of goods. Since the breaking out of the war the piace has suffered greatly, end from diense many of the buildings have become greatly dilapianted. The wharf of Indianoia is about a naif mile in length, and a dopth of water is found sufficient to accommodate all sizes of vessels in the Texas trade. For some days past great uncastless was felt concerning an expedition sent out to recommitte the ecountry in the direction of Lavaca and Victoria. It was generally rumored that they had been captured, which, however, turned out to be an error. Nothing was accomplished further than gathering an acquaintance with the surrounding country.

Insgrader is remarkably bony devising some course of action. Judging from reports, he cannot have much confidence in his ability to rejed our advances. His proclamations to destroy towns and commit other note of useless devastation and destruction surely do not indicate resistance. His latest requirement of the people has been to kill all the cautic that cannot be driven into the interior. He says that the shall be done by their owners, as he has not the cartridges to spare for the purpose. As regards provisions—such as fresh beef and corn meal—the enemy is well supplied. Cattle in abundance are said to be grazing in all the grass growing regions, and the leading lexan stock raisers are exercising every precaution to keep their cattle well berded and move them out of the path of our army as we approach. It seems many of the prominent me of the State think these sacrifices on their part will speedily curbarrass the operations of our army and force us to withdraw from the campaign. However, starvation will be one of the least of the calagnities that will over affect this army.

The appearance of nature on the country becomes of the New Orleans, Galvesten and Indiancia steam-ship route. It was one of the most important

changes, termed "northers," which come at intervals of from one to two weeks, and continue blowing from one to two and a half days. They are sometimes preceded by a slight rain. These northers are very cold, and coming so suddenly and is so strong contrast with the atmosphere of a few hours before that persons suffer severely. We are told that a large number of deaths from freezing happen during the winter in consequence of persons being overtaken when unprepared.

We understand from the natives that, notwithstanding the sudden changes of atmosphere alimed to, the health of the people is generally very good. In fact, it is said of some part of Texas, that people never die, but wither away or emaciate. Longovity must either be a characteristic of the people themselves or eise the result of a healthy climate; for, in proportion to population, allowing the drain upon the young and middle aged for the war, there are an immense number of old men and women. On the islands we find a great secretly of fresh water; and as for fact, it cannot be had within a less distance than fifteen miles, and then generally consists of drift, picked up along the beach. The troops have much trouble in consequence in cooking their ratious.

General Washburen still commands, though it is not known what changes will be made upon the arrival of General Dana, who, as stated before, has been ordered to this point.

No serious military movements as yet. The veteran service has been and is being considered by many of the regiments, and it is thought quite a number will profit by the opportunity.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Bureau of Military Statistics-What is to be Found There-Its Value and Importonce as a Depository of Relies of the War-Bank Charters-Advertising-Taxes and Assessments-Dummy En poration of Loyal Leagues—The Quotas of New England and New York—The Atlantic Navigation Company-Ex-penses of the War-Lobby, &c.

ALRANY, Jan. 19, 1864 The collection of curiosities to be found in the rooms accupied by the officials of the Bureau of Military Statis ics is attracting a great deal of attention, and forms one of the points of interest to these visiting the State aken hold of its management in a way that proves him to be a person who appreciates its importance. The burean was originally created for the purpose of collecting olographical electes of the volunteers from this State and such incidents in regard to the organization of the different companies and regiments, and their career in he battle field, as would present features of interest and place them on file for future reference, with the in tention, no doubt, of some day having them published.

A large number of biographies, not only of those who have fallen in battle, but also of those who are still in

he army, both officers and prevates, together with in cidental items connected with the organization of many the further we are moved from the events of the management of this bureau is not confined solely to the foregoing object. The bureau is made the depository of management of this bureau is not confined solely to the foregoing object. The bureau is made the depository of all the returned flags of the regiments as they are sent home, tattered and torn, and with all their marks of the desperate conflict in battle. Here, teo, is to be found a collection of trophies from aimost every buttle field of the war where New York regiments have taken a part in the sanguinary fights. Among these trophies are explured colors, rebel cutlasses, and a number of queri implements of war that the rebels, in their struits for weapons, manufactured out of all manner of tools in their possession. Then there are shells used on both sides; being camon, riffe and masket, that have played have to our ranks, each with a label describing the event rifles that have performed a special service, like that which Jackson killed Colonel Elisworth with, and many mementos of the war that will to the future prove of decided interest. There are also to be found records of the proceedings of the boards of supervisors in the different countries and cittee of the State in regard to the war, and a collection of this caurie cannot fail to become one of extraordinary value in the future, and will, if carried out on the grinciple on which it has been imagurated, preserve for future generations many decis of unior and items of interest that otherwise would be torgotten and lest sight of in the mass of facts and volumes of matter connected with this rebellion. It is in another point of view a feature of great interest. It turnishes an assurance to those who culist from this State that, whatever may be their fate, there is a record of their deads in the archives of their State, and that if they fall they are not forgotten. All that is needed for a perfect record on this point in regard to privates, as well as officers, is for the friends of each to send all interesting incidents in their possession.

This bureau has already eathered together so many

Bradford, that the Legislature cannot amend the charters of banks, does not prevent an application for this class of legislation, neither does it deter the lawmakers from engaging in that class of legislation.

Among the notices presented of bills in the Assembly were the following:—To amend the law relative to rates of legal advertising in the newspapers of the State; to amend the charter of New York, to provide for the more effectual enrolment of the first division of the National Guard; to problibit the use of steam chimneys on the Budson River Railroad below Thirtieth Street, New York; to amend the act in relation to taxes and assessments in New York; to regulate enlistments, and to regulate the action of boards of supervisors in raising money for county purposes. mpty purposes.

The only bill of interest introduced was one by Mr

New York to regulate enistments, and to regulate the action of boards of supervisors in raising money for county purposes.

The only bill of interest introduced was one by Mr. Eonedict, conferring the power on the New York Infirmary for incigent Women to establish a college, with power to confer the degree of doctor of medicine.

The Senate was in session only about half an hour this morning. Notices were presented of bills to incorporate the Union Loyal League Club, is the same club that has been securing recruits in New York for New England, and if this is an attempt to legalize their transactions.

The treatment of this State by the officials at Washington, as compared with that of New England, cannot fail to give any person the impression that it is the determination of the powers at Washington to force a draft on particular sections of this State. These are facts that not only are below that of the Empire State, but that the State of New York has furnished, besides her own regiments, upwards of one-fourth of the quotas of some of the New England States are not only far below that of the Empire State, but that the State of New York has furnished, besides her own regiments, upwards of one-fourth of the quotas of some of the New England States. Strange to say, notwithstanding these statements are backed by undeniable data, such Loyal League radical journais as the Tribuse and Loyal League radical journais as the Tribuse and Post are constantly traducing the State in which they reside and lauding New England. This course is creating a great deal of feeling even in the republican ranks, for there are those in the republican party who look upon the Empire State with greater pride than they do on New England. Men of that stamp do not like the laudation of New England. Men of that stamp do not like the laudation of New England and Obtain the official facts and figures in regard to the quotas, and that aboultion New England has been especially favored in the republican party. Since this gneed to the women in the re

Albany, Jan. 19-Midnight.

The republican Senators held a caucus this afternoon, immediately after the adjournment of the morning seasion, on the Police Commissioners. Nearly all the republican Senators were present. But few of the Senators were ready to take declaive action. Each were auxious that some one else would provide a mode of settling the whole question. There was, bowever, a general opposition to the democratic names now in the bill. A number of the Senators declared that they were tot prepared to vote for the bill as it new stands. Senafor Ames, as far as I could ascertain, was the only Sana-tor that manifested a disposition to vote for the demoratio names in the bill.

Senator Folger, the chairman of the cauces, was not tilly satisfied whether any legislation was really neces.

Ay, Denators Munger, Bell, Ducher, Cook, and some of the bar Western Scantors, were a favor of increasing the mulision to five or neven.

Rearly all the Pessiors had corretting to say, and

disposition was generally manifested to wait for further information before any decided action should be taken. Whilst there was so decided an expression against the democratic names no one expressed may feeling against Messrs. Acton & Bergen. The names, of course, were the principal point of controversy, but many objections were raised to some of the other amendments. The whole affair finally ended in referring it to the Union members of the Committee on Cities, with instructions to appoint a committee to confer with the Governor, and see if some amicable arrangements could not be made.

and see if some amicable arrangements could not be made.

Frior to this the caucus understood that the democrats names should be stricken out of the bill.

The cancus thus adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman whenever the committee had anything to report for their consideration.

The Senate Committee on Cities held a meeting at a later hour of the afternoon, and took up the police bill. The first act of the committee was to strike out the four names. Some of the other sections were taken up, but before any action was taken, and at the carnest appeal of Senator Fields, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until next fuerday, at four P. M.

Two military conventions have been in section here to-day. The regular State Military Association held its the petitioning of the Legislature for them to take such steps as will complete and perfect the organization of the National Guard. The other Convention was that of representatives of the National Guard regiments, who also are laboring to accompish the same object.

Both Conventions met in a joint meeting in

Conventions met in a joint meeting Assembly chamber this evening, who were briefly addressed by Governs

completeing the organization of the militia, declaring that if the North had only had a perfect militia organization the rebellion would have never reached any formidable dimensions: that, in fact, the militia had, even with its partial organization, three times saved the intional capital. He considered that the State had pursued a false economy in regard to the organization of the militia, insurrection at home aid foreign invasion is better prevented by an efficient militia than in any other way.

Colonel H. S. Lansing, who served under General Porter through the battles of the Army of the Potomac, then delivered the animal address. He first referred to the career of the men in the army who were exercted with this association, and then gave a sloven of General Potolians of the militial than penineular and Maryland comparigue, together with all the points of the battles, and the interference with McChilan by the politicians at Washington, with the result in overy instance, ag a betterful dedument. He address is one of great value, charten up many doubtful points, especially in regard to the part performed by General Porter under General Pope. It was received with apphasse by the Convention and ordered to be printed among their proceedings.

Court of Appeals Caleffdar. The following is the calendar of the tent of Appeals for Wednesday, January 20.—Nos. 24, 76, 77, 78, 2014.

IMPORTANT FROM PENNESSEE.

Capture of the Rebel General Vance and His Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Official Despatch from General Grant.

The following despatch has been received at the head quarters in this city :-Major General HALLECK, General-in-Chief :-

On the 14th instant General Vance made a raid towards He was promptly pursued by Colonel Paliner, who recan medicines, one hundred and fifty saddle horses and one bundred stand of arms. Vance, his Adjutant General and Inspector General are among the prisoners captured.
U. S. GRANY, Major General.

GENERAL KELLEY'S DEPARTMENT.

The Reported Rebel Raid to Cut the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad-Reports of Union Scouting Parties—No Signs of the Enemy in Force—Bands of Rebel Plan-derers Prowling Around, &c., &c.

MR. T. C. WILSON'S DESPATOR. CUMBERLAND, Md., Jan. 19, 1864.

The report of Stuart's movements, and the remark that his object might be to cut the Baltimore and Objo Railroad at Point of Rocks, gave rise to what has proved to sure that no surprise movement was intended, General by which it was possible for the enemy to advance against our lines. These scouting partice have returned way indicate an advance in this direction. Hence I can sately report all quiet.

Averill's command encountered a small force of the Winchester We took a few of the plunderers prisoners. This rebel band was out for the particular purpose of colecting cattle. They had secured a tolerably large num ber of these. We took the cattle away from them.

the reader is requested to note this fact: that Major Cole, in command of the Maryland battalion that was attacked by Major Moeby in Loudon county not long since, was in Leesburg on Saturday last. Major Cole reports that he found no enemy there, nor any in the neighborhood. Major Cole, in moving behind Lessburg, took a few pris pers belonging to Mosby and White's guerala bands. hood of Cumberland, and which passed through Romney and on the Grassy Lick road to Wardensville, discovered

cional rebel borse thief. General Early is reported to have his beadquarters at Harrisonburg. Imboden's, White's and Gilmere's cavalry commands are in that neighborhood. They are con-stantly sending out foraging, borse stealing, bed clothes collecting and cattle gathering parties. Whenever one of these petty consideration parties happens to be discovered hovering on the outskirts of our lines eteries come in of a rebel advance; and this is why so many on-Cold and snowing here. No military news.

Return of a Prisoner Captured at Moorefield Junction-Negro Troops in the Rebel Service, &c.

Rebel Service, &c.

HEADALLARIESS, SECOND DAYSION,
DEPARTMENT OF WHET VINUELLA.
NEW CREEK, W. VA., Jan. 13, 1864.

CAPIAIN—A solder of ours, James A. Walker, Company H, Second Maryland regiment, captured in the attack upon the train at the Moorefield and Alleghany Junction, on the 3d inst. , by the enemy under General Lee, escaped when near Brock's Gap, on the 5th 'rat., and reported to me this morning. He informs me that thirteen of the enemy were killed and twenty wounded

He also states that there were present, under the command of General Fitzhugh Lee, three companies of negro troops (cavalry), armed with carbines. They were not engaged in the attack, but stationed with the reserve. The guards, he reports, openly admitted to the prisoners that they were accompanied by negro soldiers, stating, however, that the North had shown the example. Faith-JAMES A. MULL'GAN Colonel

The Legislature of West Virginia.

WHENTING, Jan. 19, 1864.
The Secate has failed to organize up to this time. The
House organized by electing Leroy Cramer, of Moncoga-hela, Speaker, and adjourned until to morrow. Sinking of the Bark Glenwood. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1864. The bark Glenwood, leaded with flour, corn and coal for

New Orleans, sprang aleak yesterday at her dock and sank. The flour and corn were taved, in a demaged con-The Case of Count Joannes.

The trial of Geo. Jones, better known as Court Joannes, indicted as a common barratry for storing up quarrels with honest and peaceable citizens of the Commonwealth, was commenced to day in the Superior Criminal Court. The case attracts much attention and will prebably occupy several days. The Court pleads his own one;